

DELEGATES BETTER TALK OF DISCUSSION BY PAN-AMERICANS

Delegates in Group Conferences Today for the Consideration of Financial and Commercial Problems Affecting 18 Republics.

The second day's proceedings of the great pan-American financial conference, which was opened yesterday by President Wilson, the delegates of eighteen American republics participating, took place partly at the Pan-American Union building and partly at the Shoreham Hotel, with a social feature—a luncheon by William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, at his home—between times in the program.

In the morning Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the federal reserve board, and Paul N. Warburg, member of the federal reserve board, delivered addresses, which were responded to by the delegates and American business men, at the Pan-American Union building.

In the afternoon the "group conferences" began at the Shoreham Hotel, and in these the real work of the conference will be done. An announcement printed elsewhere in The Star today shows the program of Salvador, and it is noted that that country wants a branch bank established there by American financiers. The details of the programs of other countries are expected to be developed in the conferences during the afternoon.

Congratulations to Argentina.

Before the speeches by Gov. Hamlin and Mr. Warburg were delivered Secretary McAdoo read to the conference a cablegram which had been framed to the Argentine delegation from the government of the United States. E. N. Hurley, of the federal trade commission, R. G. Rhett, of the executive committee, and the Argentine delegation, which included the Argentine minister, Dr. J. G. Brown and J. G. White, New York; George W. Morris, Philadelphia, and Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago.

Freight-Carrying Facilities Urged.

An Ecuadorian delegate took the opportunity to voice the dissatisfaction of his country at the poor steamer facilities between his country and the United States and cited some actual freight rates by ocean steamer, which were excessively high, due, he said, to the fact that an English company has a monopoly on the business. He cited passenger rates also, equally high, he said.

During this informal discussion a spokesman from the Uruguay delegation, speaking in Spanish, said that his country had always been alive to the transportation problem and that although the Argentine delegation had brought up the question of freight facilities first, the Uruguay delegation had come with their steamship proposal, and that he had had it privately and in his possession at that moment.

Secretary McAdoo's Announcements.

At the opening of the day's session Secretary McAdoo announced that the committee on uniformity of laws would consider the creation of an international commercial court to settle the particularly matters arising out of trade disputes.

He announced also, that a committee which would take up the question of improved transportation facilities to South America would be made up of the entire delegations from Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Venezuela, and the following representatives of the United States: E. N. Hurley, of the federal trade commission; R. G. Rhett, of the executive committee; and the Argentine delegation, which included the Argentine minister, Dr. J. G. Brown and J. G. White, New York; George W. Morris, Philadelphia, and Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago.

DELEGATES CONGREGATE IN GROUPS FOR HEART-TO-HEART CONFERENCES

The formalities of the Pan-American conference were at an end at 10 o'clock this afternoon for the first of the heart-to-heart business talks between the delegates of the South American countries and the captains of finance and industry of the United States.

Delegates and United States guests gathered in the conference rooms at the Shoreham Hotel, with strict privacy, to talk on matters concerning the most stupendous business deal ever attempted since the world began.

The money men and delegates in these confidential talks were one of "coats off and sleeves rolled up." They left their parlor manners behind at the Pan-American Union and went into session to talk shop.

Gigantic as some of the railroad and mine and oil deals of this country have been, the groups which met together today for the real business of the conference matched the markets of one continent against the buying power of the other, and their price marks were written in billions.

Following the suggestions of two influential delegates, the general conference discussions today were divided into two main heads, under which several phases of the trade situation were considered as locally needs required. The two big subjects in the heart-to-heart talks were general finance and the great and urgent need for steamships plying the trade routes of this hemisphere.

Character of the Discussions.

How great is the financing discussed today is indicated by the words of William Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, said in a talk to the delegates. He had not prepared his speech; in fact, he had not the slightest idea that Secretary McAdoo, acting as chairman, was to ask him for a suggestion. He met the Secretary's request "for a few words" with a talk which was so direct and so convincing that he believed the United States could not only take care of its own investments in financial undertakings but also could probably take care of all South America's, too.

This was listened to with genuine attention by the South American delegates, whose countries have found their financing muddled beyond description by the European war. The practical question they brought was: "Can we get money?" Delegates today believe the president of one of the world's greatest banks has answered "yes."

Mr. Vanderlip's Remarks.

What Mr. Vanderlip said was: "The United States is in a happy position to develop foreign banking following the enactment of the federal reserve law. This act has made fundamental differences in our banking, has permitted national banks to have branches in foreign countries, and has done things which have been of great advantage in branch banking.

"This country and other countries should understand the position we are in concerning our reserves. The law requires the reserve requirements, and we have, I should say, offered \$125,000,000 more reserve than the law requires for national banks; there is a similar plethora in the state banks.



CRY OF "TRAITOR" RAISED AT KATO

Japanese Foreign Minister Attacked in Parliament by a Member of Opposition.

TOKIO, Japan, May 25, 6:50 p.m.—Today's session of the house of representatives witnessed an incident which caused considerable excitement.

While Foreign Minister Kato was explaining the Chinese situation to the house, a member of the opposition arose in his seat and called the foreign minister a traitor.

Thereupon Saburo Shimada, president of the house, following out the policy of securing better conditions of parliamentary procedure, ordered the member to apologize.

This member did, but his act was immediately followed by a violent combined attack of the opposition on Shimada on the charge of having exceeded his powers. The incident finally was referred to a committee.

Disquieting Reports From China.

There is considerable uneasiness in Tokio because of the receipt of private reports that the anti-Japanese agitation is spreading through south China. There are fears of rioting at Hankow.

There has been much rejoicing in Tokio over the advent of Italy into the European war on the side of the allies, and the conviction that this will hasten victory is being expressed.

There is excellent reason for the statement that the allies have definitely abandoned the project, entertained by them at one time, to induce Japan to send a regular army to Europe.

Japan Relies on Good Faith of U. S.

TOKIO, May 25.—Interpellated in the diet today concerning the attitude of the state of California toward Japan, Baron Kato, the foreign minister, said that the attitude of the United States toward Japan had changed greatly, and now was most friendly. Baron Kato added that the government believed in relying on the sincerity and good faith of Americans to find a solution for the California question.

GERMANY STILL DELAYS SUBMARINE NOTE REPLY

President Wilson Presumes Italian Crisis Occupied Berlin Diplomats' Time.

BERLIN, via London, May 25.—Germany's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the foreign office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft of the note.

It is pointed out that the delay in the publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

President Uninformed.

President Wilson told callers today he did not know the cause for the delay of the German reply to the American note on the Lusitania, but he presumed the German government was, for the moment, absorbed in the new circumstances arising out of Italy's entrance into the war.

While Ambassador Gerard has sent several messages hearing on what the German office for the reply and in German quarters, it is said, the note will be of a character to satisfy American public opinion.

British Shipping Case Chronic.

While declining to throw any light on the shipping situation as between Great Britain and the United States, the President referred to it as a chronic case. It was learned that he believed any formal note at this time to Great Britain might be construed as a weakness of the American government's position in its delicate relations with Germany, but as soon as the Berlin reply is received some action may be expected.

Pressure is constantly being brought to bear informally, however, on the British government to accept the ameliorative conditions with respect to American cargoes and ships, and if not relieved shortly general representations of a broad character would not be surprising.

TURKS SAY SUBMARINE SANK RUSS WARSHIP

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 25.—A telegram from Constantinople says it is announced officially there that a Turkish submarine sank a Russian warship in the Black sea.

The dispatch adds that Turkey succeeded for some time in concealing the fact that this submarine was in operation, and that the complete results of its activities are unknown.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday reported that a Russian warship, probably the battleship Panteleimon, had been sunk in the Black sea with the loss of 1,400 men. The dispatch gave no intimation that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine.

GERMAN FLIERS SAVED BY BRITISH DESTROYER

LONDON, May 25.—A telegram from Harwich says a British destroyer arrived there this morning, bringing German submarine and mechanical crew from a Taube aeroplane which was found floating in the North sea. The aeroplane had been forced by engine trouble to descend. After the Germans had been rescued the aeroplane was sunk.

GERMANIC WEDGE YIELDS TO FIERCE RUSSIAN ATTACKS

London So Reports in Declaring General Teutonic Advance Seems Checked.

LONDON, May 25.—Signs of a general check to what at one time seemed an overwhelming Austro-German offensive movement over the eastern line are becoming more and more apparent.

The flying wedge which was driven into the Russian center along the River San has been compelled to give some ground by the energetic counter attacks of the Russians.

Battle Still Raging.

The most important battle is that which is raging to the southeast of Peremyel, where the Austrians and Germans are making repeated attacks in an endeavor to break the Russian line, and thus relieve the pressure which the Russians are bringing to bear on the Germans who crossed the San.

Fighting also is in progress in Courland, where the Russian forces are endeavoring to break the German line in central Poland, where the Germans have attempted an offensive along the Rava river. Neither of these actions apparently has been decisive, although heavy losses have been suffered on both sides. Russia expresses satisfaction with the situation along her front.

Heavy Fighting in West.

Heavy fighting has been resumed in the west, from Arras to the sea, in which both Germans and French claim to have had the advantage.

In the west Gen. French, the British commander, reports that the Germans, by the use of asphyxiating gases, succeeded in penetrating the British lines at two points, but he claims that some of the trenches lost as a result of these tactics were regained by the subsequent fighting. The contest is still raging.

Field Marshal French's report says: "In the fighting of May 16 and 17, to the northeast of Festubert, seven machine guns were captured and it is possible that more may be buried in the destroyed trenches."

"Today (May 24) three German batteries were silenced by our guns, one battery being destroyed by direct hits and its ammunition blown up."

"East of Ypres the Germans developed an infantry attack this morning under cover of a poisonous gas, hostile artillery at the same time firing asphyxiating gas shells. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of their trenches, and the enemy penetrated our line in two or three places. Fighting is still in progress and portions of the original line have already been retaken."

PLANS COMPLETE FOR CHINESE VISIT

Board of Trade Will See That Commission Is Properly Entertained Here.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the honorary commercial commission of the republic of China during its three-day visit to Washington are all complete today.

On arriving in this city at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning the commission will be met at the Union station by a reception committee from the Chamber of Commerce. This committee will escort the visitors to the New Willard Hotel, where they will be met by the Chinese minister and welcomed to the District by him.

In addition to the series of formal dinners and receptions which will be given in honor of the commission, the Board of Trade of the District of Columbia will tender the visitors a luncheon at 1 o'clock Thursday in the Commercial Club.

Invited Guests.

Among those who have been extended invitations to attend the luncheon are the Chinese minister, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Redfield, William Wilson, E. S. Sweet, assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce, E. A. Brand, first assistant chief of the foreign and domestic commerce division, Dr. F. R. Rudder, assistant chief of the foreign and domestic commerce division, assistant chief of the far eastern division of the State Department; F. P. Lockhart, assistant chief of the far eastern division of the State Department; Wilbur J. Carr, director of the consular service; Robert H. Harper, William F. Gude, Louis Holmes, Harry Wardman, Noyes E. Lester, D. J. Callahan, E. C. Colahan, Robert H. Harper, William F. Gude, Cuno H. Rudolph, R. P. Andrews, president of the Retail Merchants' Association; Robert H. Harper, William F. Gude, Walter C. Clephane, James F. Oyster, John H. Fahey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Willard D. Strait of New York.

Officers of the Board of Trade who are to meet the Chinese at the luncheon are: Secretary Bryan, E. C. Brand, president; William T. Gallier and Samuel J. West, vice presidents; Samuel J. West, chairman of the executive committee; and Chris J. Gockeler, secretary.

Following the luncheon, members of the commission will be shown Washington in machines furnished by the Board of Trade, the trip winding up at Fort Myer, where a special drill is to be given for the benefit of the commissioners.

A reception will be held in honor of the visitors by the Chinese minister at the legation at 10 o'clock Thursday evening.

Members of Commission.

The following is the list of members of the commission which is charged by the Chinese republic with studying conditions in this country with a view to bettering the trade relations between China and America:

Cheng-Hsun Chang, chairman; David Z. T. Yui, secretary; Lim-Pak Chan, T. Y. Liang, Chieh-Nieh, Chao-Hsin Sze, Liang-Chang, S. C. Thomas, Sze, Kun-shan, Hsieh Yu, Quong Wong, Chai-Chang Woo, Z. T. K. Woo and B. Atwood Robinson.

ITALY GIVES ADHESION TO PACT OF ALLIES

LONDON, May 25.—Italy has given her adhesion to the agreement already signed by the allied powers not to conclude a separate peace. The signature of a formal document to this effect is imminent.

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Referring to the naval and aerial activities of Austria-Hungary, the Giornale d'Italia goes on, "that the enemy will be visited by the enemy. We should bear in mind what has happened in the Adriatic coast of Italy with attacks upon defended towns and villages in proof of Italy's naval and aerial superiority. The Italian fleet has possession of ports in the Istria Islands and on the Dalmatian coast."

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100 Cash Prizes

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